

Editor's Comment:

I am sending my conclusion to the manuscript sent by you.

In this work, the authors investigated the obtained average values of oral and daily temperature in patients with hyperthyroid. As a result, it turned out that the value of body temperature is inversely proportional to the value of the circadian rhythm, which is observed in patients with hyperthyroid, as well as low daily changes at high body temperature, which is reflected in the tables. In addition, the authors note that usually the disease has a higher incidence rate in women, but age does not show a statistical effect on the temperature of the circadian rhythm, despite higher values between the ages of 30 and 40. Data on the threshold for changes in circadian rhythm among patients with hyperthyroid in Sudan can support decisions on further medical understanding and assessment of this disease and indicate abnormalities in body functions, such as important ones such as the limbic system and the thyroid gland, so it's worth publishing these data to increase awareness among healthcare providers and the public about the need to measure this parameter.

Accept.

Editor's Details:

Dr. Elvira Bormusov

Retired Professor, The Lloyd Rigler Sleep Apnea Research Laboratory, Unit of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Israel